

WILSON'S STRONG DEMANDS LED TO PARTIAL ACCEPTANCE OF HIS PLAN AS TO COLONIES

The President Told the Supreme Council That He Would Not Be a Party to a Division of Germany's Colonial Possessions and Then Guaranteed Their Title Under League of Nations.

EVEN MADE REFERENCE TO A PEACE OF "LOOT"

It Is Understood That Agreement Decided Upon Would Permit Territories That Are Sufficiently Civilized to Express Wishes as to the Form of Government They Will Set Up.

Paris, Jan. 31. (By The Associated Press).—The crisis in the peace negotiations over the disposition to be made of Germany's colonies seems to have passed, momentarily at least. It is too early to say that President Wilson's view has prevailed in its entirety, but in American quarters there is confidence that a compromise plan, which has been accomplished in principle, will be worked out to the American viewpoint.

When the supreme council of the peace conference meets to-day, it will have before it the very plain statement made by President Wilson at Wednesday's late session. So particular was Mr. Wilson to have an exact record of what he said that soon after entering the meeting he summoned one of his personal stenographers and kept him at his side during the session.

What he said did not appear in the official communiqué, nor has it been disclosed with any official authority, but it may be stated that it was a very clear reaffirmation of the principles for which the president has previously contended. In phrases stripped of diplomatic niceties, it is understood, Mr. Wilson told the members of the supreme council he would not be a party to a division of Germany's colonial possessions among the powers which now hold them, and then became a party to a league of nations which in effect would guarantee their title. There are inferences that the president even refused to a peace of "loot."

The net result of the past two days of discussion on the colonial question in the opinion of many Americans here, has been to clear the atmosphere generally and to force a clear definition of aims on all sides.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The agreement reached by the allied council of ten on the colonial question, according to a Havas agency statement to-day, provides that territories which are sufficiently civilized to give an expression of their wishes as to the form of their government will be permitted to set up such a government under the auspices of the league of nations, obtaining either national independence or living under a protectorate of one or more of the great powers. Arabia and Mesopotamia are considered to be examples of this class.

In the case of peoples insufficiently developed for self government, the statement explains, the league shall choose the power most suitable to govern, under certain guarantees to be fixed either by the peace conference or the league. Provisionally the African and the Far Eastern colonies shall be left as they are now, in control of the powers now occupying them.

As regards Asiatic Turkey, the statement adds, the four great powers are to undertake its administration at once, and the council of ten has asked the Versailles war council to submit a report as to the best troops available for the occupation of this Turkish area.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 30.—In the discussions concerning the disposal of the former German colonies, President Wilson contended in no uncertain terms that to divide the colonies among the entente nations would be in direct contravention of the "14 points" which were accepted as a basis of peace. Such a division, he is said to have added, also would violate the principles of the league of nations laid down at the peace conference last Saturday.

The American attitude, it is declared, is very positive, and in case the powers insisted upon dividing the colonies among them might be such that it would probably affect the whole future of the peace conference. President Wilson, it is understood, still holds to his original opinion that it would be scarcely worth while for the United States to participate in the negotiations unless a league of nations, with the accompanying principles, were provided for in making peace.

The general public probably will not see a full report of yesterday's session of the supreme council, which will probably have historic significance, until after the treaty of peace is signed, if at all.

RUSSIAN FACTIONS

SCORN BOLSHIEVISTI

Government of North Russia Formally Declined to Meet with the Bolsheviks and the Omsk Government Expresses Strong Reserve.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The peace conference so far has had two replies to its invitation to the various Russian governments for a conference at the Princes Island. In one of these, the government of North Russia formally refuses to meet with the bolsheviks. The Omsk government under Admiral Kolchak,

STRIKE SITUATION GROWS MORE SERIOUS

Unrest Is Spreading to Town Industrial Establishments in the United Kingdom—Marital Law May Be Proclaimed.

London, Jan. 31.—There was still no prospect early to-day of any betterment in the labor situation in the United Kingdom. If anything the situation, both at Glasgow and Belfast, has become more serious, particularly in the latter city. The strike movement is spreading to the town industrial establishments and there are undoubted signs of coming disorders which may entail the proclamation of martial law.

The seriousness of the situation is not being ignored by the government. At a special meeting of the cabinet, held yesterday, while the board of trade also is active in an effort to bring about settlements. The government feels that any governmental interference now would be unwise and perhaps dangerous. The strike movements are local and against the advice of the respective trade unions. Moreover, there is infinite variety in the various demands advanced in the different localities, while many of the alleged grievances are of a trifling character such as concerning intervals of a few minutes for lunch. It appears to be generally believed that the absence of strike pay for the men will soon bring about the collapse of the movement.

The problem for the government ministers is how to re-establish the authority of the trade unions and assist in the explanation of machinery of conciliation so as to enable each trade to settle its own disputes. It is further considered that the strikes are largely promoted by a few agitators with political motives. Hence, the government is determined to limit its action to the prevention of intimidation and the maintenance of order.

Most of the employers assert that they will refuse to negotiate until the men resume work.

Thus far the railways have not been affected. The board of trade has decided to grant an eight-hour day to the railway men from Feb. 1, but here again there is dissatisfaction among the railway employees concerning the question of meal times being included in the eight-hour period. Furthermore, a meeting yesterday of representatives of 75,000 railway clerks and station masters, held in London, developed talk of a strike because the board of trade refused to recognize these men's union. They will hold another meeting Sunday to decide upon their course of action.

ALLIES IN DANGER OF BEING CUT OFF

Bolsheviks Are Concentrating Troops on Archangel Front and Are Attacking Pictorially.

Archangel, Thursday, Jan. 30. (By The Associated Press).—The bolsheviks are concentrating a considerable number of troops in the territory between the Volga river and the line of the Vaga river, apparently with the object of either surrounding the allied column in this sector or, by cutting through, to isolate the column to the eastward, on the Dvina. There are numerous winter roads through the swamps in this section and the allied scouts report enemy reinforcements arriving from the south over several of these roads.

An enemy force of approximately 1,000 men began an attack at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning on the British and Russian position west of Tareno, attacking with such violence that the defense was obliged to evacuate the village of Alexieffskaya.

One of the allied airplanes flew over the town last night. It reported that the town had not been burned, as refugees had stated.

The village of Shegovarsk on the Vaga, which was evacuated several days ago, has been occupied by enemy infantry and cavalry, with five guns. On the Dvina, near Tulgas, the allied artillery yesterday dispersed an enemy patrol. In the Onega sector the allied troops yesterday raided the village of Pretema, killing nine of the enemy and capturing nine, without losses to the allied raiders.

FLAMES SWEEP U. S. AVIATION HANGARS

But All the Airships at Rockaway Point, N. Y., Were Removed—Cause of the Fire Is Not Known.

New York, Jan. 31.—Two hangars, each containing six airships, were destroyed in a fire which was sweeping the naval aviation station at Rockaway Point to-day. New York City firemen from several stations were fighting the flames, which threatened eight other hangars.

The fire, which started from an unknown cause, was fanned by a heavy wind, adding to the difficulties of the firemen and navy personnel who joined in fighting the blaze.

An hour after the fire started, the commander at Rockaway Point reported to Rear-Admiral Usher, commandant of the third naval district here, that all the planes were removed from the burning buildings before the flames reached them.

BROUGHT BIG SHIPLOAD.

The British Transport Minnehaha Had 2,736 Americans.

New York, Jan. 31.—The British transport Minnehaha arrived here to-day with 2,736 troops from France. A majority of these men are of the 83d division, including companies A, B, C, D, I, K and M, and the field and staff of the headquarters company of 329th infantry. Casual company number 222, comprising two officers and 67 men, was aboard.

MAY BE GERMAN PRESIDENT.

Arthur Von Gwinner Has Received Important Bank Position.

Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 30. (By The Associated Press).—The announcement of the retirement of Arthur Von Gwinner as managing director of the Deutsche bank lends color to the rumor circulating in Berlin to-day that he is expected to be elected president of the German republic.

VILLAGE SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION

Three People Missing and 20 Others Were Removed to a Hospital

FLAMES FINISHED THE DESTRUCTION

Help from Other Towns Was Summoned to Nyack, N. Y., To-day

Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Three persons were reported missing and twenty others had been removed to a hospital within a short time after explosions rocked the plant of the Aniline Products corporation to-day.

The victims were all employed at the plant, which is owned by a corporation in New York City.

Several children in the Nyack high school, nearby, were cut by splintered window glass.

There were two explosions. The first was so heavy that many buildings in the neighborhood were shaken and damaged. In the Nyack Evening Journal offices across the street, the machinery was overturned by the concussion.

After the second and less severe explosion, flames spread to all parts of the corporation building, and firemen from other towns were summoned to avert the destruction of other structures. The plant was doomed by fire, it became evident immediately after the explosions. It was estimated the loss would exceed \$100,000.

The first detonation was heard for miles around and broke windows throughout the town.

MANY APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. CLEMENT

Municipal Judges Named for Many Places—Fred A. Howland of Montpelier Trustee of Permanent School Fund—H. M. McIntosh of Burlington, State Engineer.

Governor Clement has made the following appointments:

Albert W. Dickens of Middlebury, judge of Addison county municipal court.

Thomas E. O'Brien of Rockingham, judge of Bellows Falls municipal court.

Addison E. Cudworth of Londonderry, judge of Brattleboro municipal court.

Kyle T. Brown of Lunenburg, judge of Essex county municipal court.

Arthur G. Whitman of Royalton, judge of Hartford municipal court.

Erwin M. Harvey of Montpelier, judge of Montpelier city court.

Nathan N. Post of St. Albans, judge of St. Albans city court.

Herbert H. Blanchard of Springfield, judge of Windsor probate district municipal court.

William J. Meagher of Bennington, judge of Bennington municipal court.

Leo E. Pratt of Fair Haven, judge of Fair Haven municipal court.

Henry Conlin of Colchester, judge of Winooski municipal court.

Herbert M. McIntosh of Burlington, state engineer.

Jacob W. Bates of Moretown, member of board of trustees of Washington county tuberculosis hospital.

Governor Clement has made the following reappointments:

Fred A. Howland of Montpelier, trustee of permanent school fund.

P. L. Templeton of Montpelier, George I. Forbes of Burlington, George L. Bates of Morrisville, members of board of medical registration.

Mary G. Kane of Montpelier, member of board of registration of nurses.

Henry C. Brielin of Rutland, member of state board of conciliation and arbitration.

Harry P. Hamilton of Chittenden, member of board of dental examiners.

George H. Gorham of Bellows Falls, member of state board of examiners of embalmers.

Adrian E. Holmes of Burlington, member of state board of accountancy.

C. H. Skinner of Windsor, member of state board of pharmacy.

Marville C. Webber of Rutland, member of state board of education.

HALL DID MUCH OF THE HOUSEWORK

Because of Ill Health of Mrs. Hall, His Daughter Testifies in Maine Murder Trial—Preacher and Wife Had Much in Common.

Saco, Me., Jan. 31.—The domestic relations of Henry H. Hall and his wife were gone into again when the trial of Hall for the murder of his wife was resumed to-day. Their 14-year-old daughter, Frances, who yesterday told of quarrels between her parents due to attention of Hall to other women, was further cross-examined.

The defense brought out that the father had done much of the housework because of the ill health of Mrs. Hall while the family lived at Princeton. Frances said his domestic duties included some of the chores and he did the washing. His frequent absences from home at night were accounted for by his attendance at prayer meetings and at his lodge.

The preacher and his wife were both nature lovers and had much in common, the girl said. Her mother was not usually dizzy when standing on high places, the witness said, but she admitted that she was likely to become dizzy when looking downward.

TOWN CLERK ON SALARY BASIS

They Are to Be Paid According to Size of the Towns, if the Bill Passes

PAST SENATE, ADVANCES IN HOUSE

There Was Vigorous Objection on Ground It Took Away Town Rights

Town clerks came into their own when the lower House of the Vermont legislature this morning advanced to a third reading, after protracted debate, S. 5, which established a salary for the town clerk of every town in the state proportional to the size of the town. The bill was passed by the Senate, and was reported favorably from the House committee on municipal corporations.

Mr. Ripley of Poultney objected to the bill on the ground that it allowed the state to fix the salary of the town clerk, instead of leaving the salary question to the town itself, and proposed an amendment to the bill, striking out the whole of section 1.

Mr. Webster of Swanton, whose committee had reported favorably on the bill, objected to this amendment on the grounds that it destroyed the entire purpose of the bill and explained the numerous duties of the town clerk's office, the responsibilities which he was forced to take and for which he received no pay. The speaker eulogized the self-sacrificing spirit of the town clerks of Vermont, who have accepted this public office, many times at a sacrifice and have been placed in a position where they are bound hand and foot by the laws of the state, required to give bonds, and yet there has been no direct provision for their remuneration, and it has been left with the separate towns to pay as little as they saw fit.

Mr. Dyer of Salisbury, Mr. Sleeper of Stratford, and Mr. Tracy of Johnson also spoke in favor of the bill in its present form, and the proposed amendment was voted down by a thundering "No."

The House to-day adopted in concurrence a joint resolution regarding ex-U. S. Senator George F. Edmunds, extending heartfelt greetings and best wishes on the occasion of his 91st birthday Feb. 1, 1919. The House also adopted the joint resolution favoring the establishment of a league of nations to enforce peace, over which there was so much debate Thursday. Another resolution adopted was that requesting Vermont's representatives in Congress to use their influence to prevent the expending by the United States of large sums of money in reclaiming arid lands. The resolution was supported by speeches by Mr. Dunklee of Vernon and Mr. Connel of Newport Town.

The House, during this forenoon session, passed nine bills and received eight new measures besides referring three which came from the Senate. Included in the bills introduced was one to the effect that the commissioner of agriculture shall appoint a dog warden in each county and selectmen shall appoint town dog wardens ten days after March meeting; and the wardens shall adjudge losses in sheep through action of dogs.

The Senate this forenoon passed nine bills, one of which was to permit a town, city or incorporated village to establish and maintain a wood, coal and fuel yard. The Senate ordered to lie and be made a special order for next Tuesday at 2:30 the bill relating to salaries of county clerks, increasing the salary of the county clerk of Chittenden county. Senator Moulton said the bill raised the salary of the Chittenden county clerk \$400 a year to bring it up on a level with the salaries paid the clerks of Rutland and Washington counties, who received \$2,500 a year.

A special order was also made of the bill to regulate the importation of dependent children into the state. That bill will be considered Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Still another special was set for Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the bill regulating the pay of judges of municipal and city courts. The bill was reported adversely. Seven bills were introduced to-day.

At the close of the forenoon session Senator Vilas of Chittenden county introduced a resolution, extending to Senator Moulton, also of Chittenden, the best wishes of the Senate and its appreciation of his work in that body, the occasion being the resignation of Senator Moulton to accept election as the sixth superior judge, to which place he was elected recently. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, accompanied by appropriate remarks by the presiding officer. Senator Moulton expressed his appreciation and then moved that the Senate adjourn until 8 p. m. Monday.

ARMY ESTIMATES FIXED FOR 500,000

House Military Committee Expects That Will Be the Average Military Force in United States During the Year.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—An army of 500,000 men was unanimously decided on to-day by the House military committee as the basis for determining the appropriation for army pay for the year beginning next July. Committee members said the number was expected to be the average force during the year.

APPROVE NAVAL PROGRAM.

House Naval Committee Unanimous for New Three-Year Plan.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Unanimous approval of the administration's new three-year naval program, with the number of capital ships reduced from 16 to 10 because of the differences among experts over the value of battle cruisers, was voted to-day by the House naval committee.

LIFE IN FRANCE QUIET.

Stanley Averill Acting as Mounted Messenger.

Stanley H. Averill, writing his sister Miss Dorothy Averill, from Arrigny, France, Jan. 8, tells of what he is doing now that the war is over, and why sending or bringing souvenirs home is something of a problem. He says:

"Your letters dated Dec. 9-11 latest received, and I'm sure anxious for some later ones. You speak about those German souvenirs some captain sent his wife. We ran across all kinds of everything in both the big drives, but we don't have any place we can carry those things with us and wait till we get a chance to mail them. We had to carry our packs on our backs and, believe me, that's heavy enough when one is hiking all day without lugging souvenirs also. What good are they, anyway, kicking around the house?"

"We are having some pretty fair weather now for the last few days, just hope it continues so until they get us out of France and back in the good old U. S."

"I hope you've at last got some letters from me by now. I don't understand why there was such a long delay after the end of Nov. 7 except that transportation has been all tied up since the armistice was signed by the movement of prisoners and troops."

"We are drilling most of the time nowadays, about five hours a day. I don't get much of it though, as I am acting as mounted messenger between our battalion headquarters and regimental headquarters, which is a trip of 14 kilos over and back once a day."

"The battery has a football team and they practice every day. They play this afternoon. Of course my trip comes in the afternoon, so I can't see that, but hope to see the next one."

"There isn't much doing around here. All we can do is to play cards or read evenings. Sometimes we go out for supper. We've found one place where the lady makes prune pie and we go there quite often, but of course that pie, although good, can't compare with a good old apple pie made in America."

STRUCK IN HEAD BY FLYING DRILL

Websterville Quarryman Was Brought to the City Hospital with a Serious Wound.

A quarryman, named Philip Ochoa of Websterville, was brought to the Barre City hospital last evening in Websterville's ambulance from East Barre, having been struck in the head by a drill which flew out of machinery at the Wells-Lamson Quarry Co.'s quarry in Websterville yesterday afternoon. It was at first feared that his injuries might prove fatal, but after a more thorough examination the physicians were of the opinion that the injuries were such that recovery was possible, although the skull was fractured.

Dr. E. H. Bailey of Granvilleville was in charge of the case when the man was brought to the hospital.

Ochoa is about 30 years of age and has resided in the quarry district for some time. He is unmarried and has been boarding with a Spanish family in Websterville.

ENJOYING THE SIGHTS.

Ralph Dasher Interpreter in Interesting Town of 7,000 Inhabitants.

Ralph Dasher, formerly a member of the 57th Pioneer infantry and now a member of the mounted police corps at an American embassy center, is enjoying life in the very interesting city of La Ferte en Bar, France, from which place he recently wrote the following letter to his sister, Miss Louise Dasher. Mr. Dasher is the son of J. J. Dasher. "Well, I've moved again, this time to a city of about 7,000. We moved from St. Quentin here last Thursday. This is an old and very interesting city. There is an old castle just a few rods from our orderly room. Last night three of us went over and had the old fellow that lives there show us the place. I never have visited anything that interested me so much as that did. It was built in the 14th century and has been besieged four times by the English. It is built over the street with an arch over it. On the ground floor there is a prison about 12 feet in diameter with walls five feet thick made of stone and cement. On the next floor are the council rooms, etc. On the third floor there are two prisons of the same size as the first, one was used for women and the other for men. Between the prison wall and the outer wall there is a walk about four feet wide; through this outer wall there are port-holes and loop-holes. We saw some old documents there dated in the 12th and 13th century.

"In front of the castle there are two draw-bridges, one large one for teams and the other a foot-bridge. They can operate these bridges from down the castle so that no one can pass. During the French revolution they used to put suspects in these prisons. The man that lives there now is a school teacher and a bright man. He told many interesting things that have happened there. After we had gone all through the castle he gave us a glass of elder made from pears. It tastes practically the same as champagne. He said that the Germans used to make it and sell it as champagne."

"There is a very beautiful cathedral here that is very old, but I do not know when it was built. I am going to mass there to-morrow. The school teacher told me that it was the second church in western France for the wonder and beauty of its art, and that it cannot be duplicated now. There is an old chateau near the city, but there is nothing left of it but the walls. There is a canal that extends all around the town and there used to be a wall also."

"Before the war they used to raise a great many Percheron horses here in this valley, and of course there are still some. It is the only place where Percheron horses are raised. Many Americans used to come here every year to buy horses. When I get paid I will buy some post-cards of these places and send them to you."

"You will be surprised when I get home to see how much French I can speak. I am more of an interpreter here than anything else now. The officers or anyone that has anything to do with them always come and get me to talk for them."

"I am feeling fine all of the time, but I haven't received a bit of mail yet."

Instruction Booklets from Vermont.

State Commissioner of Agriculture E. L. Brigham has received from the army overseas service educational commission a request for 1,000 of the booklets which he recently issued dealing with "Farmer's Co-operative Corporation."

BIG CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS

More Than 400 Attended the Opening Session of the Winooski Valley Asso.

INSTRUMENTAL SESSION THIS FORENOON

Mary E. Townshend of Columbia University the Chief Speaker

With an attendance fully as large as at any previous conference of the association, the Winooski Valley Teachers' association began its fifth annual conference in the Spaulding high school assembly hall on Washington street this morning. It was estimated that there were more than 400 teachers present, the number coming from towns in Washington, Orange and Chittenden counties.

The first session was considered very successful in spite of the fact that one of the speakers, Prin. Alfred E. Stearns of Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., was unable to be present because of illness. The chief speaker of the forenoon was Mary E. Townshend of teachers' college, Columbia university, New York, who took for her subject, "The Teacher and His Contribution to the New Democracy."

After the teachers had assembled, nearly filling the large assembly hall, Supt. C. H. White of Barre, chairman of the executive committee, called the gathering to order and suggested the election of a chairman for the conference. Supt. G. J. Seagrave of Barre Town was elected to that position, after which Ralph Mayo of Cabot was elected secretary of the conference and Miss Rose Lucia of Montpelier treasurer during the two days.

The opening session, which was a general meeting, was opened by the invocation by Rev. F. L. Goodspeed, D. D., pastor of the Barre Congregational church, after which there was music by the eighth grade chorus of the Barre schools under the direction of Miss May L. Wallace, supervisor of music in the Barre schools.

Announcement was made that Principal Stearns of Phillips Andover was unable to be present and Mary E. Townshend was introduced. The speaker gave a most interesting discourse and held the attention of the audience throughout. She defined democracy and spoke of its various phases, after which she mentioned the new ideas concerning democracy as brought out by the present war. She referred to previous peace conferences, mentioning in particular those at Vienna and Paris, and contrasted them with the present conference being held in Paris. She emphasized that the former conferences paid much attention to forms and ceremonies, spending much time in determining which nation or which nation's representatives should have precedence in the conferences; whereas the present conference is more a gathering of intellects. She mentioned, too, that the present conference in Paris is for the benefit of people rather than of governments.

Turning, then, to the position of the teacher in relation to the war, the speaker told how the teacher could present the new ideas of democracy by comparing the present league of nations and the league of states under our federal government. She said that teachers might show that wars do not always bring about the results which were expected. She called attention to the fact that Napoleon crushed the Prussians at Jena and was himself crushed by the Prussians at Leipzig. In the present war, she declared, the Germans have not been humbled as much as Napoleon humbled the Prussians.

During the remainder of the formal session this forenoon Prof. George D. Strayer, also of teachers' college, Columbia university, spoke for about 20 minutes of classroom problems.

On the conclusion of Prof. Strayer's remarks a committee was chosen to bring in nominations for officers for the coming year. The committee to report Saturday forenoon. The members of this committee are Supt. J. W. Butterfield of Cabot, Miss Emma J. Lewis of Montpelier and Miss Elizabeth Jenkins of Goddard seminary, Barre. Adjournment was then taken for dinner.

The conference resumed its work shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon with a long list of speakers who were assigned to widely differing subjects in order to bring out the special methods for particular branches of study.

This evening the main conference will assemble at 8 o'clock and will be addressed by Prof. Strayer on the subject, "The Emergency Business of Election will be held Saturday; and the speakers at the closing session of the conference will be State Commissioner Milo B. Hillegas and Prin. John G. Thompson of the Fitchburg, Mass., Normal school.

FUNERAL OF IDA MAY GONYO.

Many Were Present and Floral Offering Was Large.

The funeral of Ida May Gonyo, who died of pneumonia in Boston Tuesday morning after 2 o'clock this afternoon, was held at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edward Carroll of 3 Laurel street, with additional services in St. Monica's church at 9 o'clock, Rev. P. M. McKenna officiating. There was a large delegation of friends and relatives and a profusion of floral tributes. The bearers were Charles Emme, Alex. Emme, Arthur Benham, Edward Carnan, Arthur Cote and Frank Brassau. The body was placed in the tomb at Elmwood to await interment in the spring.

The list of flowers is as follows: Cross, family; wreath, Bresnahan & Canley Co.; spray, Dollie McGovern; pillow, Mrs. Mrs. Larvezzo; 30 white roses, Misses Martin and McGuire; calla lilies, Charlesgate club; roses and carnations, Dr. Souther, Dr. Carpenter, Messrs. Lacey, Hickey, Sullivan, Marston, Viganotti and Ticeolli; carnations, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Muzzy, Mr. and Mrs. James Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brassau, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lord, Mirror Lake grange, Elita Gonyo, Lillian Melvorn, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stoddard, Elizabeth Kimball, Arthur Cote, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawes; spray roses, employees of Payllion hotel; roses, Mrs. Elizabeth Randin; spiritual bouquets, Mrs. O. N. Canton, Miss Mae Sullivan, Miss Lillian Sargent, Miss Bessie Chisholm, Miss Kathleen Harris.